Eradication: Final report for Bovine Tuberculosis 2018

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

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Reporting period

From: 2018 **To:** 2018 **Year of implementation:** 2018

1. Technical implementation of the programme

1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

For the analysis of the evolution of the fight against the disease, a descriptive epidemiological study was performed by the evaluation of the historically available indicators, based on the community regulations for the preparation and presentation of reports on the National Programs of Eradication of Diseases. The total number of herds investigated was 104,430 (99.56% coverage), with a total of 2384 positive herds (2431 in 2017), which implies a herd prevalence of 2.28% (2.32% in 2017). Of the total of positive herds, 1400 were new positives (1223 in 2017), which implies a herd incidence of 1.34% (1.15% in 2017).

Another epidemiological indicator of interest is the animal imcidence or number of positive animals in 2017, which was 11778 (15685 in 2017), with an incidence of 0.25% (0.30% in 2017).
As can be seen in the evolution of this epidemiological indicators, the trend in herd prevalence that has manifested through the implementation of the national program in the last 15 years has been a moderate decline in the disease, until 2013, after which this indicator suffered an increase in 2015 and 2016, following by a decrease in 2017 and 2018.

The rise of 2016 with respect to 2015 was not significant. In 2017 there was a significant decrease of 19% in this indicator with respect to 2016. In 2018 there was a non significat decrease of 1.7%, althuogh if we do not take into account the big increase of one region, the decrease was significant for the rest of Spain.

The evolution of incidence epidemiological indicators shows series of rise and fall in the case of the new positive herds. In the years 2013-2015 there was a significant increase, which changed in 2016 and with a very significant decrease in 2017, of 27.5% in new positive herds and 40% in positive animals. In 2018 the decrease in animal incidence continued, but not in the herd incidence indicator, influenced by the results of one region.

The percentage of T3 herds (96%) has been mantained at the same level that the previous yerar. .

From the analysis of the data presented previously, we can conclude that the application of the National Program has meant in 2016 and 2017 the beginning of a new stage of descent in the epidemiological indicators of the disease, after the increase of the diagnostic sensitivity that is bringing out the residual infection, the main risk factor in Spain, and the beginning in the application of some of the measures contemplated in the Plan of Action against Tuberculosis in wild species PATUBES in some areas.

The main reason for the unexpected big increase in the herd prevalence in one región was the change of the vets in the performance of the skin tests.

1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

The objectives proposed in the National Eradication Program 2017 were established for each Autonomous Community in the form of reductions in the herd prevalence in which they would move towards the final goal of reaching levels of eradication. In this regard, the National Program of 2017 established that all the Autonomous Regions should achieve an annual decrease of at least 10% in the prevalence and incidence of herds obtained in 2014.

The tables in page 15 of Annex I show the prevalence of the Autonomous Regions in 2015, the proposed reduction target for 2018 and the real prevalence obtained in this year. In red are those that have not achieved the objective.

We consider that at national level the objectives established in WD SANTE/10186/2017 have been achieved.

1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachement feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

See Annexes I and II

1.4 Additional epidemiological information (on epidemiological inquiries, abortions, lesions found in abattoir, human cases, etc...)

Of the 31132 compesated animals, 8062 were goats, corresponding an ammount of 682328 euros.

The Autonomous Communities have reported the completion of 1,736 epidemiological surveys, of which 856 have been recorded in the BRUTUB computer system. The most frequent causes of infection have already been evaluated previously.

Field vets inspections: 1596 on-site inspections, with 37 minor and 8 serious non-compliances that involved 7 withdrawals / suspensions of the authorization to carry out the diagnostic tests; 1609 T3 verification controls; 202 supervised controls after detection in slaughterhouse and 4260 random post-movement controls, with no non-compliances.

Strategic plan for the use of gamma-interferon: 2,404 herds and 261,635 animals tested, with positive results in 1,132 and 4,590 respectively and confirming the post-mortem infection in 30% of the animals in which the results of the sampling are known.

Tests of 30 days prior to the movements: 16,202 herds and 203,989 animals were acted, resulting in 72 positive herds (8 confirmed) and 103 positive animals.

Samples taken in the slaughterhouse of positive reactors: samples of 4,552 herds and 18,396 positive animals were taken, and infection was confirmed by microbiological methods (staining, culture, PCR) in 37% of the herds and 12% of the animals they have final results.

335 inspections have been made on pastures where positive animals have appeared, without non-compliance; 2,496 on-site inspections to verify the conditions of cleaning and disinfection of positive herds; and 2,601 on-site inspections on herds with movement restrictions to verify the isolation of positives, with 6 defaults.

Remission rate of granulomas (provisional): 0.29 / 1,000, 0.07 / 1000 tuberculous granulomas and 0.22 / 1000 non-tuberculous granulomas (base rate non-tuberculous granulomas: 0.10 / 1000).

The number of cases of human tuberculosis due to M. bovis / caprae according to the Community Report of Sources and Trends of Zoonoses was 55 in 2017.

2. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION ON RUMINANT DISEASES PROGRAMMES

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).

Table A - DATA ON HERDS

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds to be checked under the programme this year	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depo-pulated
		% of positive herds depopulated	% of herds coverage		% of positive herds Period herd prevalence		% of positive herds Herd incidence	
SPAIN	Cattle	114,608	111,930	104,892	104,430	2,384	1,400	41
		1.72 %		99.56 %		2.28 %		1.34 %
Total		114,608	111,930	104,892	104,430	2,384	1,400	41
		1.72 %		99.56 %		2.28 %		1.34 %

Table B - DATA ON ANIMALS

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals to be tested under the programme this year	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positive animals	Number of animals with positive result slaugh-tered or culled	Number of animals slaugh-tered
		% coverage at animals level				% positive animals Animal Prevalence			
SPAIN	Cattle	5,848,854	5,678,830	4,832,293	4,765,890	4,745,251	11,778	13,466	19,658
					98.63 %				0.25 %
Total		5,848,854	5,678,830	4,832,293	4,765,890	4,745,251	11,778	13,466	19,658
					98.63 %				0.25 %

Table C - DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination programme this year	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine admini-stered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated	Number of animals with primary vaccination (initial+ booster)
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table D - DATA ON STATUS OF HERDS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

	Region	Animal species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme	Unknown	Not free or not officially free from disease		Free of officially free-disease status suspended/ withdrawn	Free from disease	Officially free from disease
					Last check positive	Last check negative			
herds	SPAIN	Cattle	109,216	406	2,014	1,454	538	0	104,804
animals	"	"	6,139,882	5,777	288,835	161,724	57,565	0	5,625,981
Total - herds			109,216	406	2,014	1,454	538	0	104,804
Total - animals			6,139,882	5,777	288,835	161,724	57,565	0	5,625,981

Table E - SUSPENSION/WITHDRAWAL OF THE FREE OR OFFICIALLY FREE STATUS

Region	Animal species	Status	Reason	Number of herds
SPAIN	Cattle	withdrawn	non-negative result in diagnostic test	2,160

SPAIN	Cattle	suspended	non-negative result in diagnostic test	1,303
Total				3,463

Table F - STRATIFIED DATA ON SURVEILLANCE AND LABORATORY TESTS

Region	Animal species	Test type	Number of samples	Number of tests	Number of positive tests
SPAIN	Cattle	Tuberculin test	7,202,601	7,202,601	25,207
SPAIN	Cattle	Gamma-interferon test	256,118	256,118	6,934
SPAIN	Cattle	Bacteriological test	48,580	48,580	11,978
Total			7,507,299	7,507,299	44,119
			Methods of laboratory analysis	**Total number of tests**	
			Total - Bacteriological test	48,580	
			Total - Gamma-interferon test	256,118	
			Total - Tuberculin test	7,202,601	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

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